

THE PALACE BARBER SHOP  
34 Government Street,  
OPPOSITE WEILER BROS.  
The latest improved methods  
of the tonsorial art. Price  
from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per Bather.  
John Shanks, Prop.

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 38.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

## GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

Solid Gold Rings	\$1.00 and up	Pomade Jars	25c. to \$5.00
Brooches	50c. and up	Perfume Bottles	\$1.00 to \$15.00
Gents' Chains	50c. to \$75.00	Powder Boxes	\$2.00 to \$12.00
Ladies' Chains	\$1.15 to \$150.00	Bon-Bon Dishes	\$1.50 to \$15.00
Gents' Tops	\$1.50 to \$50.00	Pencils	25c. to \$18.00
Cuff Links	50c. to \$25.00	Flasks	\$1.25 to \$25.00
Watches	\$1.25 and up	Match Boxes	\$1.25 to \$40.00
Stick Pins	25c. and up	Opera and Field Glasses	\$3.50 to \$30.00
Locketts	\$1.75 to \$50.00	French Fans	\$2.00 to \$25.00
Tobacco Pouches		Fountain Pens	\$2.00 to \$12.00
Wallets			
Purses	75c. to \$15.00	Umbrellas	
Card Cases	\$1.00 to \$15.00	Cut Glass	
Cigar Cases	\$2.00 to \$16.00	Fancy Art China and Bric-a-Brac	
Cigarette Cases	\$1.75 to \$15.00	Canes	
Writing Pads	\$4.00 to \$20.00	Oak Goods	
Ebony Hair Brushes	\$1.00 to \$3.00	Silversware	
Military Brushes	\$2.75 to \$6.00	Fancy Electric Light and Candle	
Photo Frames	75c. to \$18.00	Shades	
Manicure Sets	\$2.00 to \$30.00	Fine French Imitation Flowers and	
Manicure Pieces	50c. to \$1.50	Table Decorations	

See Our Counter of 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00,  
\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 Articles.

There are only 4 days left. Do not wait until the last day. Come early or at night. We are open all the time.

Challoner & Mitchell

## Champagne

PERINET & FILS

Sec. and Ex Sec.

Hudson's Bay Company,

AGENTS FOR B. C.

## Saturday's Bargain.

New Mixed Nuts,  
Soft Shell Walnuts,  
Soft Shell Almonds,  
Italian Chestnuts,  
15c lb.  
20c lb.  
20c lb.  
20c lb.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,

CASH GROCERS.

We are the only Grocers not in  
the Combine.

Mirrors and Picture Frames  
FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LIMITED, 78 FORT STREET.

APPLES.  
DON'T FORGET TO GET YOUR CHRISTMAS APPLES FROM  
SYLVESTER FEED CO.,  
TELEPHONE 413.

SHOT BY HOLD UP MEN.

Killed and Robbed One Man and Wounded  
Two Others.

(Associated Press)

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Three young  
white men, masked, committed three hold-  
ups here last night. They first entered the  
office of the Peter Coat Co., and after in-  
quiring the safe knocked him on the head and  
robbed him. Later they shot and killed  
Corbin Rose White, and rifled his pockets.  
The disturbance was due to the fact that  
the afflicting the interests of the clerks  
in the ministry of public works was not dis-  
cussed in the chamber of deputies.  
He escaped. The police have no clue.

Made Demonstration Because Bill Affecting  
Their Interests Was Not Discussed  
in Chamber.

(Associated Press)

Rome, Dec. 19.—The clerks in the ministry of public works department engaged in a demonstration this morning while the repre-  
sentatives of the ministry were in session, re-  
quiring the intervention of the ministers and under-secretary before the clerks were  
paid. The disturbance was due to the fact that  
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## NO ALIEN GUNS CAN DOMINATE SIMPSON

Lord Dundonald Declares That Wales Island  
Holds Commanding Position--United  
States Cannot Close Our Port.

A most important statement was made by Lord Dundonald, at a dinner given at the Vancouver club the other night, relative to Port Simpson and its safety as a British port, in view of the acquisition by the United States under the Alaskan award of two islands and the entrance of Portland canal. The statement demonstrated not only that Wales island dominates those held by the United States, but also that as long as Britannia rules the waves" no power can shut up the approaches to Simpson.

The speech of the G. O. C. on that point was as follows:

"I have just paid my visit of inspection to the northern shores of your great province. Among other places I visited was Port Simpson. I had heard that this port had been rendered useless as a port because two little islands with unpronounceable names not many miles from it had been allotted to the United States, and that therefore the entrance to the port could be shut up at will.

"I found that His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia was in command of the commanding position of Wales island. It is quite true that from the fortress-like habitation of this island it would be possible to pour shot and shell on all round within six of eight miles, but the only smoke that is likely to issue from Wales island, other than the sort that has been hanging round it of late, is not the smoke of a big gun, but the smoke from fish-drying establishments, to cure and dry the vast quantities of halibut and other fish that frequent those waters.

"I do not think we need be under any apprehension that any guns ever likely to be made and used from the two islands given to the United States will shut up Port Simpson or prevent its use as a port if it is desired to use it as such.

"Gentlemen, the only power that can shut up Port Simpson in time of war will be the power that commands all the sea approaches to it. What is the use, gentlemen, of a port for commerce if you can get no ship out of it and no ship into it? All the ports of the British Empire are open, and will always be open, to the commerce of the world, notwithstanding the bad will of foreign power, or any two or three powers or any three foreign powers, but because the Union Jack, which is flying here in Vancouver and which is flying all over the sea coast ports of Canada and the British

Empire, is the flag flown by the most powerful navy the world has ever known—those mighty war ships of your Mother Land.

"I know, gentlemen, your sentiments towards the British navy, that a navy which helps to maintain our liberties. In this same time the war establishment of the navy will amount to the stupendous total of 175,000 men, and yet the British workman does not grumble. He will work and pay—and man the ships and enter the army and fight just as his forefathers taught him to do.

But now he knows that shoulder to shoulder with him stand the sons of Great Britain. Just as eager, just as ready as he is.

"In the late war no part of the Empire gave a reader response to the call to arms than did the province of British Columbia: Victoria and Vancouver, among other places in your province, poured into me the fighting line, and I can assure you that they were among the best.

"The British army and navy know the faults of British Columbia, and they honor the provinces of British Columbia for its devotion to the old flag and for sending such men to fight for it."

Lordship cheers and applause greeted His Lordship's speech, and all present rose and sang "Rule Britannia."

Referring in the opening part of his speech to the Canadian militia, Lord Dundonald said: "In a country like Canada the militia is composed of men who are not professional soldiers but who are ready to take up arms in the event of a war.

"Lordship's speech, and all present rose and sang "Rule Britannia."

His present object, Lord Dundonald said, was to make up a skeleton army of 25 per cent. of the full militia force who will go out to camp every summer and learn on the field the moves and tactics of actual service.

The remaining 75 per cent. should be ready to enlist for service in any war, for whom the 25 per cent. trained men will be available.

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## There Is No Doubt

About your being satisfied with your purchase if you buy your Christmas presents from us. We have Ebony Goods, French Bag Sets, Perfumes of all the leading makers. Come in and see for yourselves.

Campbell's Prescription Store,  
COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

## H. M. S. Flora in Dry Dock

A special car service will be given Saturday and Sunday afternoons to accommodate the crowds intending to inspect the injured cruiser while undergoing repairs.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., LTD.,  
35 YATES STREET.

## STORMY BOARD OF TRADE MEETING

### MEMBERS OBJECT TO ACTION OF CHAIRMAN

#### Strong Protest Made Against the New Assessment Act—Its Measures Discussed.

Members of the board of trade last night strongly condemned the new assessment act passed by the legislature last Saturday, and took action to put on record for the consideration of all other boards of trade in the province a motion of disapproval of the legislation. President C. F. Todd presided at the meeting.

S. J. Pitts gave illustrations of the working of the new assessment tax, pointing out that a retailer particularly favours a low assessment. The government should not do anything that would deter the building up of trade. Could any man carry on a business here and pay 20 per cent. of his profits? All hoped to see an Oriental trade built up, but, how, he asked, could this be done under the circumstances? If the case of the business man was presented properly to the government it could not do but appoint a committee to inquire into the whole working of the law. This is what he hoped would be done, and it would receive the hearty support of the business men of the whole province. The report of the commission on the assessment act was then read.

The chairman thought that if the board had been backed up in Vancouver no doubt the government would have acted differently, and he cited the case of the lumbermen, who had protested and had obtained a reduction of 40 per cent. on stampage tax.

Dr. Milne referred to the discrimination given the merchants of the East by the act. Under its provisions merchants of this city could not expect to keep or retain northern trade. He would like to enter a strenuous protest against this suicidal act of the government.

George Carter then moved the following resolution:

That this board considers that the provisions adopted in the present Assessment Act will tend to hamper trade, and more particularly the board considers that the same should not be allowed to stand, as a first step would mean profit or gain, and that the present Assessment Act goes beyond this in not permitting the deduction of liabilities from the gross value of stocks and merchandise and debts, and in other respects.

Mr. Carter referred in terms of strong protest against the new law, and told of how it worked, particularly on the commission man, who often had to run on a 2 per cent. profit.

The chairman advised that no "snap shot" action should be taken in passing resolutions. Anything done should be very delicate, and, in the case of Mr. Carter, he read the Colonist, and it seemed to be inserted, he would see that liabilities were going to be taxed.

Mr. Carter contended that if British Columbia was going to uphold her position she could not afford to pay, for instance, on tea one per cent., as against one-quarter per cent. paid in Montreal. Under these circumstances Victorians could not compete with the Montreal merchants. No one could come here to work for the government. He brought the resolution forward for discussion so that something might be evolved out of it.

J. J. Shalrose endorsed the motion of Mr. Carter. He referred to the fact that among other things debentures were to be taxed as personal property. It could not be to the advantage of the province to keep money out of the province, and not to the advantage of the trade deposits in the bank. Not long ago he was told by a banker that these deposits amounted to at least \$8,000,000 a year. The old and new act should be read and compared by all. The question should be taken out of politics. The board should approach the government and the opposition from a non-party stand-point. A non-political commission should be appointed. There should be a non-political committee to see that the evasion of the law. No act was wanted that would induce merchants to keep empty shelves at certain times of the year. He did not know it would be wise to pass the resolution immediately, as it was important that it should be fully and well considered.

Anton Henderson thought it would be well not to pass the resolution. The question was not clear to all. He read the deductions given in the Times, and an answer to them in the Colonist, and

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they approached other bodies they could not be certain of not having done anything to them.

Mr. Morley again pressed for the passage of the resolution. If every business man studied out the act it would take a long time to consider the matter.

Mr. Lugin's motion that the debate be adjourned until the December meeting, and copies of the resolution be forwarded to all the boards of trade in the province was then put to the vote.

Mr. Lugin laid on the table a preliminary memorandum relating to an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon.

In this connection Dr. Milne gave notice of the following motion:

That whereas there is now contemplated the construction of two transcontinental lines of railroads in the northern part of the province.

And whereas it is decided to construct a line having its terminus at or near Port Simpson, and that the terminus of the said line is probably to be a more southern point, possibly at Bute Inlet.

And whereas from time to time it has been urged that if a line be constructed at Bute Inlet in this province a strong line should be extended to certain parts of Vancouver Island to the northern part of Vancouver Island to make the necessary connection with the aforesaid line terminating at Bute Inlet.

Be it therefore resolved, That this Board of Trade heartily endorse the extension of the said E. & N. railway and construction of a line from the East to the West, and that the various boards of trade of the neighboring cities and towns be asked to use every means to bring about the construction of the said railroad to the various parts of Vancouver Island.

It is further resolved, That this Board of Trade appoint a committee to enter into negotiations with railway companies interested in the full construction of the subject, and to encourage the construction of the said railroads, having the above object in view, namely, having a terminal point as above mentioned, and that the said committee remain on the board at least a date as possible.

It is further resolved, That this Board of Trade heartily endorse the extension of the said E. & N. railway and construction of a line from the East to the West, and that the various boards of trade of the neighboring cities and towns be asked to use every means to bring about the construction of the said railroad to the various parts of Vancouver Island.

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# FRENCH HAIR BRUSHES

We have a fine selection of Military Brushes, Ladies' Hair Brushes, Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Shaving Brushes, etc.

Any of which would prove suitable for Xmas presents. We deliver to any part of the city.

## CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,  
11 Government Street, Near Yates Street.  
PHONES 425 AND 450.

## City News in Brief.

—Go to Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

—Steamer Queen City was reported at Clayoquot this morning and should arrive here late to-night.

—Good Evening.—Have some Black & White and soda—the popular drink of the people. All the racing in London.

—The steamer Cottage City sailed for Alaskan ports yesterday after spending a couple of hours at the outer wharf.

—Strictly fresh eggs, 45 cents per dozen; sunn haddies, 15 cents per lb.; at Erskine's grocery, telephone 106, corner Johnson and Quadra streets.

—A tug is to-day towing the British ship Khyber to Chemainus from Clallam Bay. The ship arrived at the latter port from San Francisco last night. Another lumber carrier en route to Chemainus is the Chilean barque Hydra, from South America.

—Every dollar purchase entitles you to one guess how many yards of Ribbon? for the Solid Gold Watch, to be given by Santa Claus on January 1st, 1904. Ribbon displayed in our north window. The S. Reid Co., Limited.

—News From England.—London, Dec. 17th.—This Christmas of 1903 will be a most happy one for those who buy the best calling for Black and White—the popular Scotch whisky. This is the leading whisky here, and the favorite drink of the people is Black and White and soda.

—During the Christmas and New Year, holidays the C. P. R. company will run a number of excursions between this city and Vancouver and the Terminal City and Victoria. The rate charged will be three dollars for the round fare and there will be good until January 3rd. The excursion dates will be December 23rd, 24th, 30th and 31st.

—R. M. S. Miowra is expected from Australia on Wednesday. It is now a couple of months since the ship has been in port. As previously announced, she has been laid off the run for improvements. In Sydney \$25,000 have been expended on her in providing new equipment and in betterments to her cabin with the result that the vessel is now more comfortable and faster than ever.

—The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "The advertising department of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been informed that the Marquis of Bute, one of the best known sportsmen in England, is making arrangements to visit British Columbia next year in search of big game. At the present time he is staying here in Sonoma. Another well known sportsman who is coming to Western Canada next year is W. R. Wagner of Philadelphia."

—Clyde Fitch, the author of "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," the new society drama which Florence Roberts will present here on Monday night, is one of the most prolific and versatile of American dramatists, and has a number of successes now being played on the English stage. He is a man who is particularly clever on all subjects, he is particularly witty in the delineation of female character, whether in the drawing-room or kitchen. "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson" is one of his best efforts, and tells the story of a noble woman willing to sacrifice her own happiness and social position to save her sister from disgrace and to help her to see that justice is done. This during a carnival and the dialogue is bright and witty. Miss Roberts and her company have scored in the play. Miss Roberts' engagement is for three nights, with a change of plays at each performance.

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO

## MODERN COTTAGE

With Six Rooms, Bath, Pantry, Electric Light, Closets, Stable, Carriage House, Cement Walks, Fruit Trees, etc.; centrally located. We are offering this at a

## BARGAIN

Eight-Roomed House to let, central-\$16.00 per month.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

GRANT & CONYERS,  
Successors to P. C. MacGregor & Co.,  
NO. 2 VIEW STREET.

—Go to Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

—D. G. S. Quadra is on lighthouse duty in the gulf, and will be absent from port two or three days.

—A dance was given in Esquimalt hall last evening, when a very pleasant programme of music was provided.

—The steamer Ascot arrived from Portland this morning on her way to Ladysmith for bunker coal. The ship is cargo laden for the Orient.

—The Amateur Orchestral Society will meet in Wait's hall this evening. After the business meeting, the first practice will be held with Frank Watkis as conductor.

—Lampson street school closed yesterday for the Christmas holidays. A pleasant time was spent at the closing exercises, the teachers being remembered by the pupils.

—Sheriff Richards will sell by public auction in his office on Wednesday next at 11 a.m., the shares held by the late Hugh Grieve, in the Roberts Kitchener Mines, Limited.

—If you are not going "home" this Xmas send a portrait, one of the "just-like-you-at-your-best" kind, taken at the Skeen Lowe studio. Sit now; no time to lose.

—Shelled almonds, table raisins, Smirna figs and everything for holiday trade at rock bottom prices. Telephone 106 to Erskine's grocery for courteous and prompt attention, corner Johnson and Quadra streets.

—Samuel Robinson Roe has been appointed teacher of Claymower public school by the board of school trustees, vice Dr. S. D. Pope, resigned. Mr. Roe had, previous to this, been teaching the Mayne Island public school.

—The marriage took place on Thursday day of Mr. R. A. Scholes, of Sydney, N. S. W., and Ada, only daughter of Mr. C. H. Stallard, of Portsmouth, England. The wedding was performed at St. Saviour's church by Rev. W. D. Barber.

—An invitation has been extended to the B. C. Institute of Assayers to hold their next annual meeting in this city. At the meeting held in Trail it was decided to meet next year at the coast, hence the forwarding of a formal invitation to hold it in this city.

—Notice to the Public.—The report that has been circulated in the city that J. E. Church is giving up the collecting business is untrue. If you have any accounts to collect send them in and we will use our best endeavours to collect the same. J. E. Church.

—The Mutual Life of Canada stands to-day at the head of all life companies doing business in Canada in the net amount of insurance written and paid in all its competitions during the past five years, as shown by the Dominion government reports. If you wish to obtain the best policy at the lowest rate apply to The Mutual Life of Canada, R. L. Drury, provincial manager, 34 Broad street.

—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon in the circumstances surrounding the death of Robert Irwin, whose body, as reported in yesterday's Times, was found in the Barnes house. At the inquest it was brought out that when the coroner arrived the man was dead. An examination showed that he had died from natural causes. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict in accordance with these facts.

—Up till noon to-day the steamer Amur had not been reported from Vancouver. The steamer Skagway for Victoria on Saturday last with 55 passengers. She was to call at Port Simpson, 200 miles south, according to a regulation recently enforced by the C. P. R. company for Skagway liners, and would thus be delayed some on the trip south. This, however, notwithstanding the vessel should have arrived yesterday.

—A Hand Book—Weiler Bros.' large new catalogue just issued contains 230 pages, 1,568 illustrations and prices of 3,000 other articles, and more information about their goods and furnishing homes than you could gain in a week's shopping. Get one before buying your Christmas presents, and look it over leisurely by your own fireside. It is a work of art, and costs you nothing.

—The Daughters of Pity will be grateful to any friends who will send to the hospital little holy, ivy and evergreen early next week for purposes of decoration. They will be glad to receive contributions towards the various Christmas trees they furnish to each ward, and will be especially grateful for cut flowers on Christmas eve. Any such contributions may be sent direct to the hospital, care of Miss Leiser, president, Daughters of Pity.

—According to William Cox, of Whatcom, president of the Canadian-American Mining Company, whose mines are situated on Grubbs Island, another coal mine will shortly be shipping. The first shipment of ore from the mine, amounting to 25 tons, will be forwarded to the smelter at Ladysmith in a few days. He has every confidence that the smelter return will prove satisfactory, as extensive tests have already shown that the ore is of good quality and copper, the gold yielding being the largest. The Canadian-American Company has, Mr. Cox stated, already spent upwards of \$40,000 in development work, which includes a main tunnel over three hundred feet in length, besides many feet of drifts. He thinks that before next April the mine will be shipping fifty tons daily to the smelter.

Rupture Specialist Heard is at his offices, Moody Block.

B. S. Oddy, of the real estate firm of Swinton & Oddy, is a candidate for aldermanic honors in South Ward.

No contractor yet been let for the repairing of the cruiser Flora in dry dock, but a decision is expected almost any hour now.

Copies of the tide tables for 1904, issued by the department of marine and fisheries, may be had from the local agent on application.

The inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of John Kentfield, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kentfield, is in progress this afternoon.

While working about a steam lathe in the navy yard yesterday, R. T. Bainbridge was painfully, but not seriously, injured. He was knocked over in some manner by the machine and stunned. He was immediately taken to the Naval hospital for treatment and is reported to-day to be considerably better.

A special meeting is being arranged for to-morrow in Y. M. C. A. hall, Rev. J. H. Vichert, M. A., who leaves on Monday for Toronto, will give an address. This will be Mr. Vichert's last public appearance outside his own church. The music will consist of solos by A. Wheeler and others singing. An extended invitation is extended to all men.

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The preparations for the annual hospital ball are now in hand. The ball already promises to be a success; and every friend of the hospital is asked not only to purchase a ticket, but to attend. Tickets may be obtained from the following ladies: Messrs. Roche, Robinson, Harold, Robertson, Rhoda, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. F. H. Hart, Mrs. C. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Watkinson, Langton, Gore, Hassell, R. Jones, the Misses Vernon, Dunsmuir, Newcombe, Hartnagle, Leiser and Walbran, and Messrs. D. Spencer, W. Yorke, P. Austen, Redfern, Hibben, Chaloner & Mitchell, Fletcher and Victoria Book and Stationery Company. Fancy dress, calico and poudre is permissible, but not compulsory.

In the police court this morning Peter Wehen, a seafaring man, was convicted of assaulting two Chinamen, one of which was the manager of his humor. Wehen attacked a Chinaman on Store street and taking from him a pole, used in carrying baskets, broke his arm. Another Oriental, witnessing the assault, ran to the rescue of his countryman, and received a severe blow on the head. Wehen's career was brought to a close by the intervention of the police. Wehen was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on the one charge and six months on the other, the sentences to run concurrently. Another assault case, in which two Chinamen are implicated, was remanded until Tuesday. Two drunks were fined \$2.50 each.

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# Christmas Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.



ANGELS ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

# Amid Frost and Snow

Lost in the Mountains on Christmas Day, 1858.

BY D. W. H.

(All Rights Reserved.)  
Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are,  
That ride the pelted of this pitiless storm.  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed  
sides,  
Your coop'd and window'd raggedness, de-  
fend you  
From seasons such as these?  
—Shakespeare.

The holiday season of 1858 found the people of the Fraser river town of Yale ill-prepared to face the rigors of a severe winter. Cold weather, which had set in unusually early, found many of the inhabitants still living in tents, and few occupied dwellings that were comfortable or storm and frost-defying. The lower river was closed by a sharp frost on the 1st day of December, and communication with the outer world, except by those who chose to risk their lives by walking over the ice, was suspended. Supplies were scarce and high, and long before Christmas Day arrived people began to talk dismally of the prospects of a famine in the prime necessities. When the day before Christmas dawned the absence of the wherewithal for a seasonable dinner was seriously discussed. There was no poultry in town; but at Hedges' wayside house, some four miles up the Little Canyon, it was known that there was a small flock of hens and two geese that had been specially fattened for the festive occasion. It was more in a spirit of adventure than anything else that four of us young fellows, Lambert, Talbot, Nixon and myself, proposed to tramp over the mountain trail to Hedges' and purchase half-a-dozen of his birds for our tables. We started about 2 o'clock on the day before Christmas. The snow, which was about two feet deep on the townsite, gradually increased in depth as we ascended the trail until we reached the summit, where the snow was four feet, rendering locomotion exceedingly difficult. It took us till 6 o'clock to reach Hedges', a trip that was usually made in one and one-half hours. We were completely exhausted when we came in sight of the smoke from the rude chimney, and saw the welcome glare of a light in the window as a beacon for belated travelers.

A great fire of logs blazed on the spacious hearth, emitting a glare and warmth that was especially pleasant to the half-frozen poultry purchasers from Yale. A few drops of oil-be-joyful, followed by a bountiful repast of pork and beans, warmed over for our entertainment, put all in an excellent humor, and although the wind raged without and the windows rattled and the snow was piled in great drifts against the building, the scene within was animated and cheerful. Gathered at the home of Hedges were several miners, who had that day come in over the upper Fraser. They reported all along the line of the river. They had experienced great hardships in the walk down from Spuzzum. Several had abandoned their small stocks of provisions that they packed on their backs, and in one or two instances blankets and cooking utensils had been thrown away in the anxiety of the wayward and half-dead men to reach a place of shelter.

While we deliberated as to the best course to pursue, for it was as difficult to retrace our steps as it was to proceed, the snow having obliterated our footprints, a sudden cry from Lambert attracted my attention. Pointing to Talbot he exclaimed:

"He has fallen asleep! Wake him up in God's name, or he'll freeze to death!"

We seized Talbot and stood him on his feet. He was limp and helpless, and fell over again; his eyes were half-closed and his breathing was so faint that when I put my face against his lips I could scarcely detect the slightest evidence that life still abode in that tired body. We rubbed his face, hands and ears with snow. Lambert and Nixon called him by name and begged him to speak. We pounded him on the back and stood him up again; but although he began to show faint signs of awakening, he was so far gone that he could not raise foot or finger to help himself. While this was going on I hurriedly broke a few dead limbs from a pine, and clearing the snow from the roots of an upturned tree produced a match-box, and with the aid of a knife, with which I made some kindling, soon had a small fire burning. To this fire we hurried Talbot, and then sheltered the roots of the tree from the fierce blasts of wind. By dint of rubbing and pounding, who saw where we made our fire, and reported to our friends in town, much to our annoyance and confusion, that in all our wanderings and floundering we had never been more than a quarter of a mile from the inn, having walked around in a circle after we lost the trail!

But the best of the tale remains to be told. It was ascertained by Hedges, who saw where we made our fire, and reported to our friends in town, much to our annoyance and confusion, that in all our wanderings and floundering we had never been more than a quarter of a mile from the inn, having walked around in a circle after we lost the trail!

"By Jove," said Lambert, "why didn't we think of it before? If we had kept those chickens we might have had a rousing Christmas dinner after all. We, might have cooked them at this fire."

But it was too late. We searched, but could not find the first feather. So we tightened our belts, consulted our flasks and tobacco pouches and sat down by the fire. Talbot having become rested by this time showed no signs of falling asleep, but he was very weak and despondent.

About 2 o'clock the snow ceased to fall, and the wind gradually fell from a roaring blast to a gentle zephyr, and then died away altogether. Towards the south the sky, which for two or three days had presented a hard, steely aspect, seemed to darken. Presently great heavy masses of clouds stole slowly along the eastern horizon, the cold lessened and the temperature rose rapidly. Then we knew that a Chinook wind had set in, that the back of the cold weather was broken and that if we could but regain the lost trail we should be saved!

I rose from my place near the fire and proceeded to reconnoitre. I sounded along for a short distance, but not a vestige of the trail or the tracks we had left in our painful progress was visible.

We had not made, according to my calculation, a mile; besides we had no compass, and being off the trail it was impossible to tell whether we were going north or south. We floundered on through the snow, which grew deeper and deeper as we ascended the mountain. Sometimes one of the party would step into a hole and disappear for a few moments. We would all stop, and having hauled him out would press on again in the hope soon of recovering the lost trail. The cold grew sharper and the wind fiercer. We were fairly well wrapped in woolens. There was one fur coat in the party, and the wearer of it, young Talbot, who was not at all robust, seemed to feel the cold more keenly than the other three. Several times he paused as if unable to proceed; but we rallied him and chaffed him and coaxed him, until he was glad to proceed. Another hour passed in the senseless effort to overcome the relentless forces of nature, and by that time we were four as completely used up and penitent men who ever tried to scale a mountain in the midst of a howling snowstorm, with the thermometer standing at or under zero. Talbot at last sank in a drift, panting for breath and weeping from exhaustion. We dug him out with our hands, and he tried to rise; but his strength was spent.

"Boys," he moaned, as he sank down again, "I am done. I can go no further. Leave me here. My fate may keep me warm until you can get help; but, at any rate, save yourselves if you can. I am not afraid to die; but I would rather not die on Christmas day with my boots on."

"Coo-ee!—Coo-ee!"

I must have "Coo-ee'd" in response, because again I heard clear, and full and distinct a man's voice as he shouted:

"Where are you, boys?"

"Here, I cried, "this way."

In another moment a great mastiff broke through an enormous drift and barked loudly as if to encourage us, my companions having by this time become apprised that help was at hand.

Talbot shook his head sadly, and continued, "Promise me you won't let me die with my boots on." Tears leaped from his eyes, and froze on his cheeks. He lay helpless and inanimate in the snow. Lambert and Nixon were strong and sturdy young men and as brave as lions; but they were greatly disheartened at the condition of our wretched companion. Besides, like me, they suffered severely from the cold which had grown more intense as we proceeded. All wished that we had listened to the exhortations of the people at the time, but it was too late now for regrets—there was only room for action. Something must be done quickly or all would perish. We divested ourselves of our packs, casting the fowls from us as we had never seen to another goose or chicken so long as we might live. The fowls sank in the new-fallen snow, and with them disappeared the wherewithal for a grand Christmas dinner which we were taking in the upper Fraser. They reported all along the line of the river. They had experienced great hardships in the walk down from Spuzzum. Several had abandoned their small stocks of provisions that they packed on their backs, and in one or two instances blankets and cooking utensils had been thrown away in the anxiety of the wayward and half-dead men to reach a place of shelter.

A great fire of logs blazed on the spacious hearth, emitting a glare and warmth that was especially pleasant to the half-frozen poultry purchasers from Yale. A few drops of oil-be-joyful, followed by a bountiful repast of pork and beans, warmed over for our entertainment, put all in an excellent humor, and although the wind raged without and the windows rattled and the snow was piled in great drifts against the building, the scene within was animated and cheerful. Gathered at the home of Hedges were several miners, who had that day come in over the upper Fraser. They reported all along the line of the river. They had experienced great hardships in the walk down from Spuzzum. Several had abandoned their small stocks of provisions that they packed on their backs, and in one or two instances blankets and cooking utensils had been thrown away in the anxiety of the wayward and half-dead men to reach a place of shelter.

All these, together with our contingent from Yale, were gathered about the blazing hearth, on that Christmas Eve speculating on the life chances for reaching Yale on the morrow. The landlord declared that it would be a physical impossibility for any person to pass up or down the river until the storm had abated; but we Yaleites did not agree with him. We told him that we had promised to return to Yale by noon on Christmas Day with some of his fowls, and that we intended to start in the morning for home in any event, for I had a suspicion that Hedges in discouraging our leaving, was anxious to keep us as guests until he had milked us of our last coin. He offered to sell five fowls and one goose at \$4 apiece. We closed with the offer, and the birds were duly slaughtered and became our property. In the morning the storm still raged. The cold was intense. The building was almost buried in snow, which lay three feet on the level at the river brink. This meant six feet on the summit, and enormous drifts everywhere, but in spite of these obstacles we four foolish young men proposed to start for home with the birds, after an early breakfast. Several old and experienced miners remonstrated with us; but in vain. We were determined to go. One gay-haired prospector likened us to a lot of silly geese, and another said we ought to be sent to an asylum for idiots to have our heads examined. Another produced a tape line, and with a solemn expression on his grim face proposed to measure us.

"What for?" asked one of our party.

"I'm a carpenter out of a job," he said, "and I shall begin to make four coffins the moment you pass out of sight, so that when you are brought back stiff and stark there will be nice, comfortable shells to put you in. Bill here (pointing to his mate) will proceed to dig four graves, as soon as the storm is over."

We all laughed heartily; but chaff and entreaties were futile. We obstinate young fellows, disregarding all advice, shouldered the poultry and proceeded to pick our way up the mountain side, intending to follow a zig-zag trail. The snow was indeed deep, and as we advanced the grew deeper. We broke our way through several heaps fully six feet high. The wind howled dismally through the trees and underbrush, scooping up as it swept by great armfuls of snow and piling it in fantastic shapes and drifts on all sides. Before we were well out of sight of the cabin the trail had vanished, and every landmark by which under other circumstances it might have been regaled was gone too. I looked at my watch. We had started at eight o'clock, and it was now eleven.



It takes hard rubbing to get cooked starch into a fabric because cooking starch increases the size of its particles or cells fourfold.

Celloidin Starch soaks into the fabric in its raw state, fills the little spaces and is then enlarged by the heat of the iron, making the surface perfectly smooth and leaving the fabric thoroughly stiffened.

It gives greater beauty and longer life to your linen.

Your grocer can supply it if you insist.

**Celloidin Starch**  
Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.  
The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, England.

## GAY LITTLE BOYS OF THE YUKON

Through the short days of the long winter time Dawson is full of the laughter and shouts of little boys; little boys with cheeks as red as apples and eyes like the northern stars. Little boys clad in furs and with their legs very fat indeed from the numerous stockings they wear, big gauntleted gloves on their hands, funny caps, fur lined, that cover all their heads save for the glimpse of face, and with felt shoes or moccasins on swift little feet; little boys who have not a care in all the world; but who chatter and laugh from morning until night, their hands never idle, their feet never still. The keen biting air fills them with vigor and running, jumping, leaping, as they always are, the blood rushes through their little bodies, making them warm and healthy and strong; and, as health means happiness, perhaps there is no place in the world where, for its size, there are more happy little boys than in the Yukon valley.

As soon as the first frost begins the little apple-faced boys are better in the cabin, and even these days are charming; for there is corn to pop over the red-hot heaters, and apples to eat from the warm store-room. And, when the night comes, they sit very close to mother's knee and, their big eyes bright, listen to the Christmas tales that she tells them. Outside the wind howls, and the Malermutes wail, but the little chaps draw very close to mother, feeling delightfully secure and warm.

Later, if they wake in the night, they can hear the sitting-room fire snapping gaily, and out through the curtains they can catch a glimpse of a fairy, white landscape that the moon makes bright as day. And there is nothing but charm in it for the little wakeful boy, who finds his health and his happiness in the cold that older people complain of so bitterly, when, perhaps, they have no right, for there are millions of acres of sun-kissed land where they might live if they pleased, and it is only the little people born and bred in the frost-bound country who can expect to live it.

At the very first suggestion of winter the boys begin to train their pets. This is a little difficult. At first it seems almost impossible to get them to pay the slightest attention to the "mush" and the "gee" and the "haw." The little masters are very tired, and the dogs are surely and frightened, standing stock still, their tails between their legs, or lying down heavily and refusing to be coaxed up. At such times the only ones who seem to thoroughly enjoy the state of affairs are the fat little puppies, whose turn will come next year, but who, just now, are absolutely free from care and wild with play. If they see a good opportunity they will make a dash for the rope of the cart, and, dragging it from their master's hand, will run as fast and as hard as they can, though they never get very far. By the time the snow comes, however, the little boys, with the help of someone older, have broken their dogs to the sledges. The collies seem to enjoy it more than any of the other dogs. When they have once learned and are ready in harness they are wild to be off. As soon as their master is ready and has shouted "mush," away they run with all their might, barking with delight every foot of the way, uphill or down. But it will very likely happen that Mr. Collier or Mr. Malermute will see an old friend across the street, and, if so, good-bye to discipline. Not all the "gees" and "haws" in all the world will stop him until he has dashed across the road, upsetting his small master in a snow heap indefinitely, and renewed his old acquaintance; or if, instead of a friend

that's just what it is, sonny," replied the man.

Hedges advanced and offered me his great fat hand. "I didn't expect to see you silly boys alive again," he said, "and I ought to have tied you up before I let you go out in the storm. Come in any how and have something, and then join us in our Christmas dinner, which is just about ready. You must be hungry."

The "carpenter out of a job" scanned us closely from head to foot, and then said, "Well, I'll be burned. It's just my luck. I'm out just fifty dollars on your coffins."

Everyone laughed at this rally, and few besides ourselves understood how nearly our obstinacy and self-conceit had brought us to the "narrow home."

So we went inside and accepted the landlord's "something" and about five o'clock we sat down to a roast of fowls and goose, and spent a jolly evening. Two days afterwards we reached Yale, where we had been given up lost.

But the best of the tale remains to be told. It was ascertained by Hedges, who saw where we made our fire, and reported to our friends in town, much to our annoyance and confusion, that in all our wanderings and floundering we had never been more than a quarter of a mile from the inn, having walked around in a circle after we lost the trail!



The making of good mince meat is an art very few ordinary cooks are capable of. It is the scientific care in blending the freshest beef, purest spices and most delicious fruits that gives

**Wethery's Mince Meat**

that delightful flavor found in it alone. It is just as perfect as mince meat can be made. Being made in large quantities, always under similar conditions, it retains a uniform excellence of quality.

"One try satisfies."

Buy a packet at your grocer's. It will make three or four large pies—the most delicious you ever tasted.

Ready to eat sugar, elder-sanned fruit, wine, wine or other spirits, according to your taste.

MINCE MEAT

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MADONNA AND CHILD.

## CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS.

Date—Day before Christmas. Time—Just before night.

Scene—A fair city street newly sprinkled with white. Just a souper, you know, Of fresh fallen snow. To cleanse Mother Nature and leave come ill fawn.

The rooftops above and the sidewalks below. Spread softly and lightly. And fairly and brightly. Sufficient to cover all freckles unsightly. Not the least bit too much. But put on with a touch. Of one at a time for exclaiming "enough!" With the last dainty frisk of an elder-down puff.

What a virtue there is in a true "quantum suff."

Of whatever it be, Snow, Poudre de Riz, (I am told, big druggist, a bit of a quizz, That ladies ask often for "Powder de Riz,") Or even of poetry; so, let us see. What's next to consider? The Dram. Per-some?

Up curtain and enter, resplendently dressed, A Beau Brummel Bachelor Buck or the best. From billiards and afternoon tea at the club, En route to his chambers, his valet and tub;

For know that this middle-aged gallant will dine. With a most lovely widow, this evening at nine. By whom, at the club it is freely predicted, In the course of events he will be Benedict.

Be that as it may— At the close of this day We find him quite cheerfully making his way.

To the temple where Cupid prepares for the fray; By bathing and shying and coiffing and dressing. Till from crown of the head to sole of the foot; One sees the whole garb of the lover expressing. The knowledge that however his suit may need pressing. The fit and the style and the hang of his clothing. Will save him at least from a fair lady's loathing.

Very good—but now enter Up stage at left centre. A tiny small brat of a boy, such a mite Of an 'fchka as sold you the paper to-night. His shirt is in tatters, and tattered his hair. His coat is designed for admitting the air; And as for the pair Of things that men wear Under names such as—trousers, pants, knicker or bags. Why, this little beggar's are nothing but rags.

But, worse than all these, From his thin little knees Down his dirty bare shins to his blue little toes. Tho' the wind and the weather bite, whistle and freeze. His legs are all nude as the end of your nose; And he hops down the street, Slipping hard with his feet, In the half-forlorn hope that some gent he

may meet Who would give him a nickel or penny what, ho!

He sees and approaches our Brummel Beau.

"Kind Sir, would you lend me a dollar or two?

Or a quarter would do.

For I haven't a cent.

Ner a cent to me feet, an' 'tis cold in the snow;

What's the matter?" "I think, sir," said James, "it's toys."

And bringing to light The cause of his fright He showed to his master a terrible sight. It really was shocking, Call that thing a stocking?

All bulgy with angles and swelled out in knobs,

And bursting with all kinds of queer thingsumbols.

"Tut, tut, 'tis a trick!"

Then 'tis must be Old Nick."

Said James and he meant not the Saint but the Sinner.

"Well, well, it is time that I started for dinner.

Go, get me some others—bring out the whole cheese!"

James, frightened but dutiful, got on his knees—

And brought forth an armful of dropscall things, As tho' all the cherubs that ever wore wings.

Dismantling such pegs As stout little logs, Had left their encumbrances lying perdu In Beau Brummel's closet, till now dragged to view.

But such an assortment of short legs and long;

Of red legs and blue, Of old legs and new, Can it really be true That they wholly belong

To Mister Beau Brummel, who sits in his chair Too puzzled and startled to do aught but stare.

At the stockings of silk, of merino, and wool,

Of cotton and lisle, everyone choking full All skewed into lumps, And gnarly with bumps, And unconformably torqued with humps.

"Stop, stop! Bring no more." He signalled. "But pour A pair of them out—dump them out on the floor!"

I must do them and go, or the soup will be cold."

James tried, but in vain, to do what he was told.

For primus, he tilted a doll from her seat In the mouth of a sock, then something to eat.

Nuts, raisins and popcorn, of each half a pound. And two great big pieces of hardbake he found.

Then a hook and a top and a drum and a gun He extracted, and found he had scarcely begun.

For ere he had emptied two-thirds of the calf,

Or even one-half, Hey, presto! a wriggle worked up from below, And behold the sock full from the top to the toe.

With a bead on the brim like a goblet of wine,

And hark to the chime of the clock striking nine!

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

"Alas and alack!" Cried the Beau. "Call a hazz, And bring the shoe polish—not tan, fool, the black."

I must draw a veil o'er the scene that ensues As the Beau paints his legs ere he thrusts on his shoes, And hurries his dressing, hemming the fate.

That drives him, on this night of all, to be late.

Act Three—Tis a short one and soon to be told.

The soup and the widow are equally cold. Excuses are offered, and taken but ill, And under the table the Beau feels a chill.

Give his ankles a thrill; And his goblet to fill.

With bitter, when after the dinner he goes With widow to coffee, and tries to propose, He feels that the cold has got into his nose.

And learns with dismay

That all he can say

Is, "Darling, I lub you, do dot say be day."

In a voice that's so sneaky.

She lets him down easy.

From pity perhaps, but this much is certain,

She gave him his conge—so ring down the curtain.

Epilogue.

Pray, learn from this story that whoever mocks

At Santa, had better watch out for his socks.

Don't tease little boys till they wish you bad luck,

Don't arrive late for dinner, and if, like the Buck,

You wish to pay court when your feelings are smitten,

Don't go with cold feet—or you may get the mitten.

J. H. M.

REVIVING THE "GARIBALDI".

In the general enthusiasm engendered by the visit of their Majesties of Italy, attention may be drawn to the fact that to their nation, or rather to its great General and patriot, Garibaldi, owe the introduction and popularity of the all-conquering and most useful blouse bodice. The picturesque appearance of General Garibaldi when he paid his memorable visit here years ago, led to the immediate adoption of red flannel "shirt-waists," colloquially called "Garibaldis." In summer they were frequently made in white muslin, quite simple in design and cut. For a long time the Garibaldis held public favor; then vanished.

But their success was not buried in oblivion, and when tennis and outdoor pastimes became a craze among girls and women, the need for something easier than a tight-fitting bodice revived the cult; and it is noteworthy that after years of varying elaboration of style, the visit of King Victor and Queen Elena coincides with a distinct effort to popularize again a simple make of blouse and the neat and becoming white linen collar.

Oxygen is a tonic to you—the most essential element of life. Its effects are exhilarating, purifying, vitalizing. Nothing else is so good for you. But germs are vegetables; and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

Liquozone does that. We spend 14 days in making every bottle, but the result is liquid oxygen—a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a germ that it cannot kill.

Medicine must fail in a germ trouble, because medicine never kills germs. Any germ-killing drug is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally.

Liquozone—liquid oxygen—is the only way that any man knows to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Its results in a germ trouble are absolutely certain, for it always destroys the cause of the trouble. To prove this—if you need it—we will gladly pay for a bottle and give it to you to try.

When Medicine Fails, Try Liquozone—We'll Pay for it.

We Paid \$100,000

for the rights to Liquozone for America. We did this after testing it for two years in 3000 difficult cases, and proving that the results were inevitable. We state this price to show the value of Pauli's discovery. To-day the best physicians, the world over, use Liquozone alone in any germ disease. If you suffer from a germ trouble, you must use it, too; else rely on Nature alone to get well.

## Only Oxygen.

Liquozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue.

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"Not Simply Passably Good,"  
But incomparably the best.

# "SALADA"

CEYLON tea. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers.

## THE FRASER RIVER GOLD DISCOVERY, 1858

BY AN OLD MINER.

For several years previous to the discovery of gold on the Fraser river, there were rumors at various times of the precious metal having been found in a number of places in New Caledonia, as it was then called, but it was not until 1857 that it was discovered in sufficient quantity to pay for mining. In the latter part of that year the news of the finding of paying gold mines on the Fraser river reached California, and did not create any excitement among the miners at first, but as the news from the new diggings continued to come more favorable, and was finally confirmed from reliable sources, the gold fever commenced to rage and many miners decided to try their luck in the new mines on the Fraser river and its tributaries.

In the spring of 1858 the gold fever, which had been spreading and gathering strength during the winter, increased rapidly, and thousands of miners, traders, mechanics, speculators and other persons in various portions of the country, made ready to leave the Golden States as soon as possible, in order to assist in gathering the golden harvest. There was a pile in it for them. The miners came pouring into San Francisco daily by hundreds, seeking for some conveyance to the new northern mines, and in order to assist the gold diggers to reach the New Eldorado, and serve their own interests as well, the owners of steamships placed their vessels on the route between San Francisco, Victoria and Puget Sound. But scarcely had the announcement been made public when every steamer, birth or place where a man could possibly find room to lie down, from the cabin floor to the deck, was secured by those who were anxious to reach the new diggings; first, and hundreds were obliged to remain behind until the next steamer left the port.

This mad rush of miners, traders, speculators, gamblers and others for the Fraser river continued by steamships, sailing vessels and overland travel, without any abatement until August, when it was estimated that about thirty thousand miners and others had come into the country, the majority going to the mines, while some of them engaged in business of various kinds in Victoria and other places in the colony. Some few of the diggers, being very ambitious to make a new gold discovery, started on a prospecting tour along the coast of the Mainland and Vancouver Island, prospecting the rivers and creeks hoping to find richer and more extensive diggings than those on the Fraser river. More than half of the incoming miners and others from California on the first steamers landed on Puget Sound, with the expectation of going overland to the new mines, but a proclamation issued by Governor Douglas, making it compulsory upon every person going to the mines to call at Port Victoria and obtain a license, costing five dollars, and five dollars for a boat or canoe, had the effect of turning the stream of gold seekers from Puget Sound to Victoria, where they purchased their outfit before starting for the mines.

Steamboating to and up the Fraser did not commence for some weeks after the first in-rush of miners to Victoria, and in order to reach the diggings as quickly as possible, the miners were obliged to build boats to convey themselves, their provisions and tools across the gulf to the mines, which caused the greatest boat building activity around their tents ever seen on the Pacific coast. Hundreds of boats could be counted any day for several weeks under construction inside of half a mile around the fort, many of them being of the most antiquated build and quite unfit to cross the gulf. Some days fifty, one hundred and even two hundred of these frail cockleshell boats would leave Victoria at one time for the Fraser river, some of them loaded down to within three inches of their gunwales, a risk, we feel sure, the miners never would have taken had they been acquainted with the currents and rips which at times are encountered in crossing the gulf. It is very probable that some of those boats never reached the Fraser river, but were swamped on the way across the gulf, while other boats' crews were without any doubt robbed and murdered on the islands by the Indians, who in those days were dangerous characters, always prowling around the islands, ever ready to rob or murder any poor fellows who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

The great stampede of miners from California to British Columbia completely paralyzed the business of that state in all its branches, and in the principal cities property dropped in value fifty percent, while in the interior towns it could not be sold for any price, because nearly every person in the state fully expected to follow the miners to the new gold mines. The San Francisco Mercantile Register, 1858, in alluding to the great outrush of miners and the condition of the state says that the continued exodus from our mines to the newly discovered grounds in the Hudson's Bay Company's territory is producing a deleterious effect

what is now the city, and from the 12th of June to the 4th of August, 1858, two hundred and seventy buildings were erected on the following streets: Johnson street, 61; Yates street, 59; Wharf street, 55; Government street, 21; Broad street, 18; Store street, 9; Waddington street, 9; Fort street, 7; View street, 5; Kanaka road, 8, and other streets 18, which shows the rapid progress made in Victoria in about two months after the landing of the first new comers on what is now the site of the capital of British Columbia.

## HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS IN DANGER.

In 1890, the news that this country had ceded to Germany the Island of Heligoland, a British possession since 1807—in exchange for a port on the east coast of Africa, Zanzibar, raised a storm of protest from the opposition. As things are turning out, however, it would appear that Lord Salisbury's government had decidedly the best of the bargain.

From recent reports it appears that Heligoland is rapidly disappearing into the ocean, and unless something is done by the German government to save it from the ever-encroaching waves it will eventually become nothing more substantial than history.

The islet, round which one can walk in about two hours, is very sparsely populated, and is composed of red sandstone, upon which wind and weather are working their will in a most alarming manner.

Between 1855 and 1857 no less than 22,000 square metres of the island were swallowed up by the ocean; the cliffs which surrounded it are dangerously undermined in places, and are constantly crumbling away under the influence of wet winds. Experimental measures are now, however, being adopted with a view to preventing this loss.

The soft westerly winds to which the greater portion of the islet is exposed, exercise a peculiarly evil influence upon the soft sandstone cliffs, and in order to combat this the German government caused a granite wall, some seventy yards long by eight yards high and seven yards thick, to be erected in the sea, to protect the battery shown on the map. Here the sea has eaten away the cliff within a few feet of the guns, and prompt action was necessary to prevent the breach extending beyond repair.

At a point near the extreme north of the islet, an experiment was tried which proved futile. The caves formed by the action of the heavy storms have been plugged with clay, but all to very little purpose. In other places the sea has formed huge caves in the cliffs, and this undermining results in the fall of large masses of rock.

However, the German government is now thoroughly alive to the necessity of taking immediate action, and it is surmised that, as the wind and sea wall plan has in some degree stayed the process of destruction on the west side, it will be continued right round the island.

The cost of this erection is estimated at about £750,000, and many Germans are asking themselves whether Heligoland is worth preserving at such a price.

## THE VIEWS OF A GREAT SOLDIER.

The Gibraltar Temperance committee, which represents all the temperance societies on the "Rock," is composed of men belonging to almost every Christian religious denomination. It carries on an active propaganda on strictly total abstinence lines, and is largely supported, not only by civilians, but by officers and men of the navy and army.

Sir George White, the Governor of Gibraltar, speaking recently at a great meeting and concert organized by the committee, in the garrison recreation room, delivered a speech in favor of temperance, which aroused the greatest interest. As a military man he depicted himself, naturally, chiefly to the evils of drink amongst soldiers, though he emphatically denied that the latter were worse in this respect than civilians, being, indeed, better, as they were more disciplined. We quote a few sentences from a striking speech:

To go back to the analogy of the fiscal pokey. One of the most telling arguments brought forward by Mr. Chamberlain for reform is the loss of employment to the working classes of England caused by the protected manufacture of foreign countries. For every family that has lost employment from this cause—and I fully recognize its magnitude and importance—I believe there are a dozen who are out of employment from habits of intemperance, and have not only been reduced to a state of impotency, but also to a state of moral degradation.

I see by a leader that accompanies the programme of this meeting that it has been enlightened that amongst the working classes in England the proportion of wages spent in drink is greater in the towns than in the country, and that in the former case it amounts to one-quarter of the wages. If in this matter fiscal reform could be introduced Mr. Chamberlain or other apostle of reform might calculate the saving of the working man's dietary, not in farthings, but in shillings.

As a soldier I naturally regard the question in its incidence on the efficiency and discipline of the army. I have before said here and in many other places that I believe nearly all the crime in the British army may be traced directly or indirectly to the drink, and a great proportion of the disease also.

I have observed an improvement of late. Soldiers, of whom I see most, have advanced in the practice of rational recreation without excess in drink. But still there is a great deal to be done. I believe much in the value of temperance and total abstinence places of recreation and assembly to wean men from the existing strong connections between recreation and drunkenness.

"MY HEART WAS THUMPING MY LIFE OUT," is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co. -ol.



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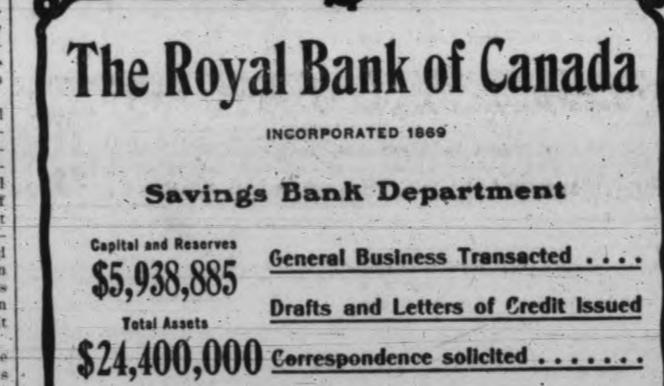
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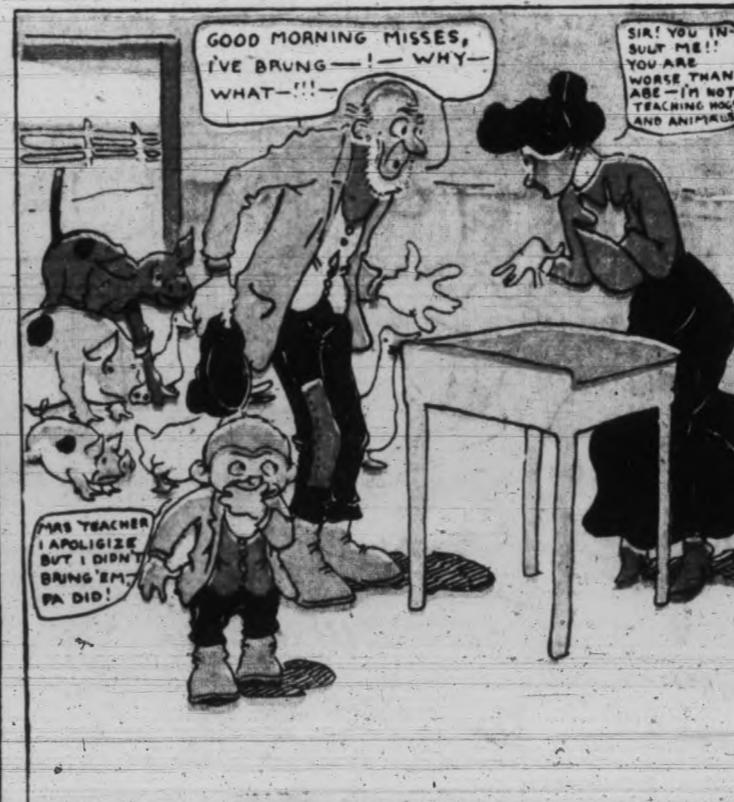
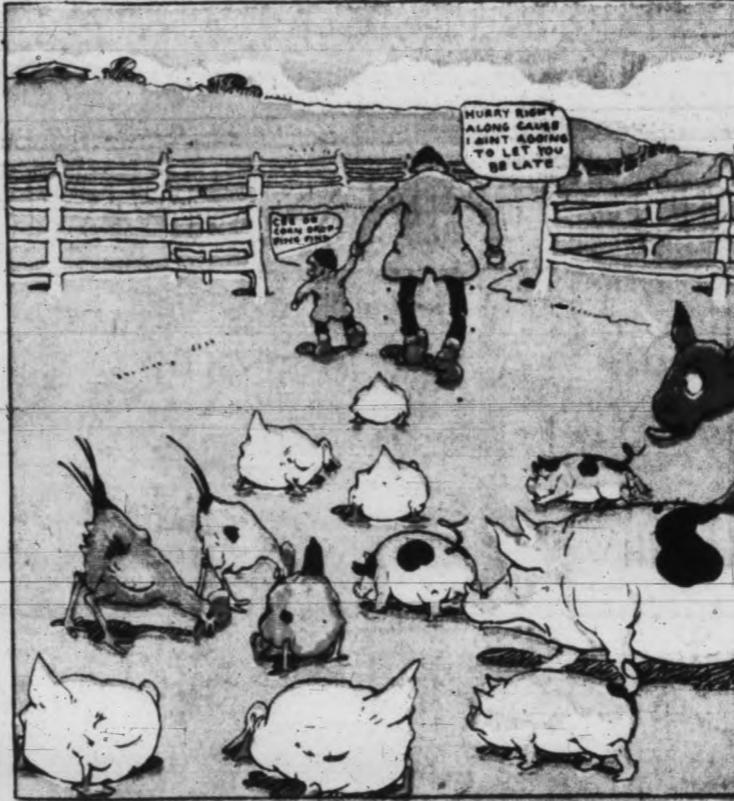
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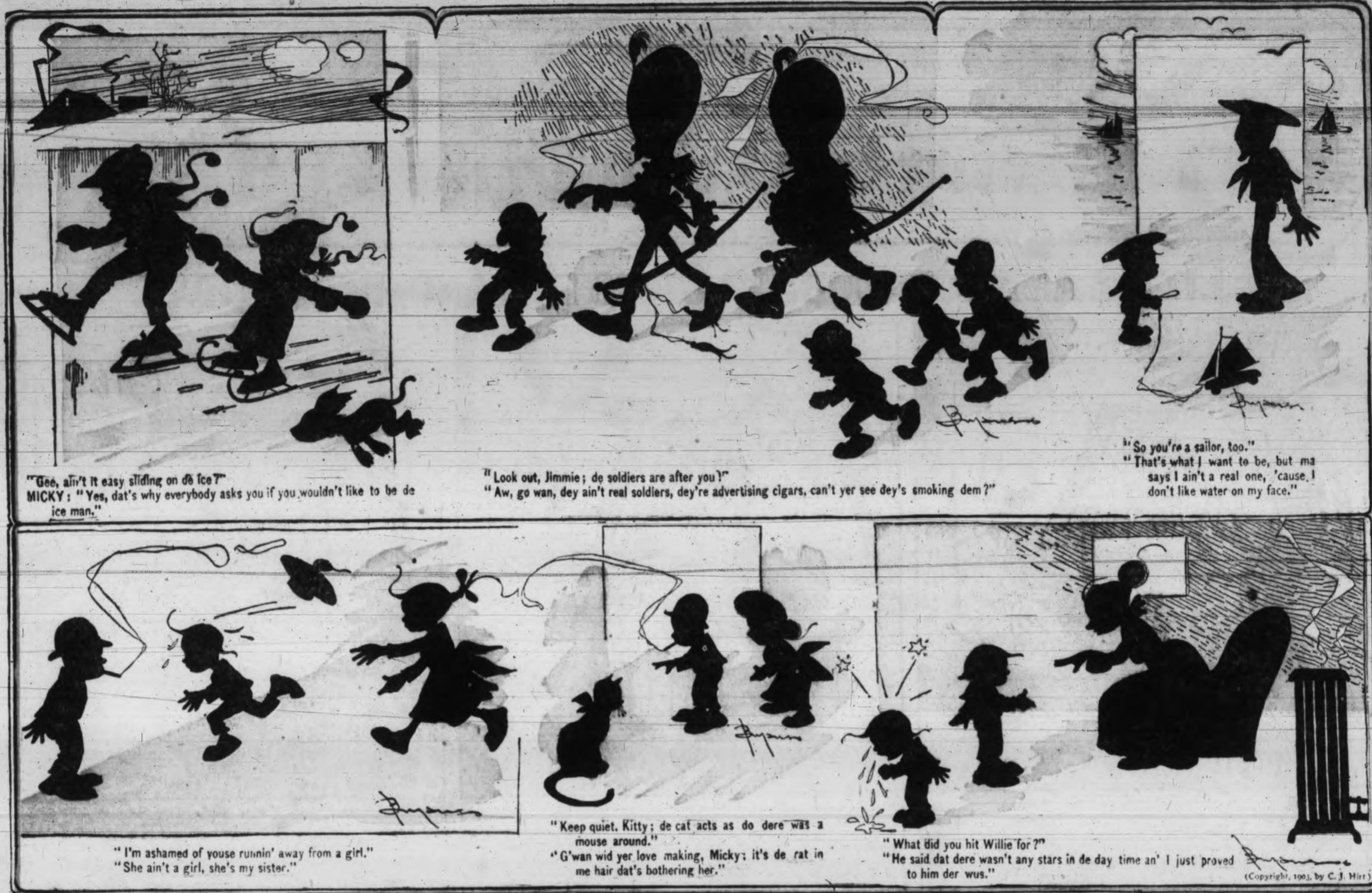
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

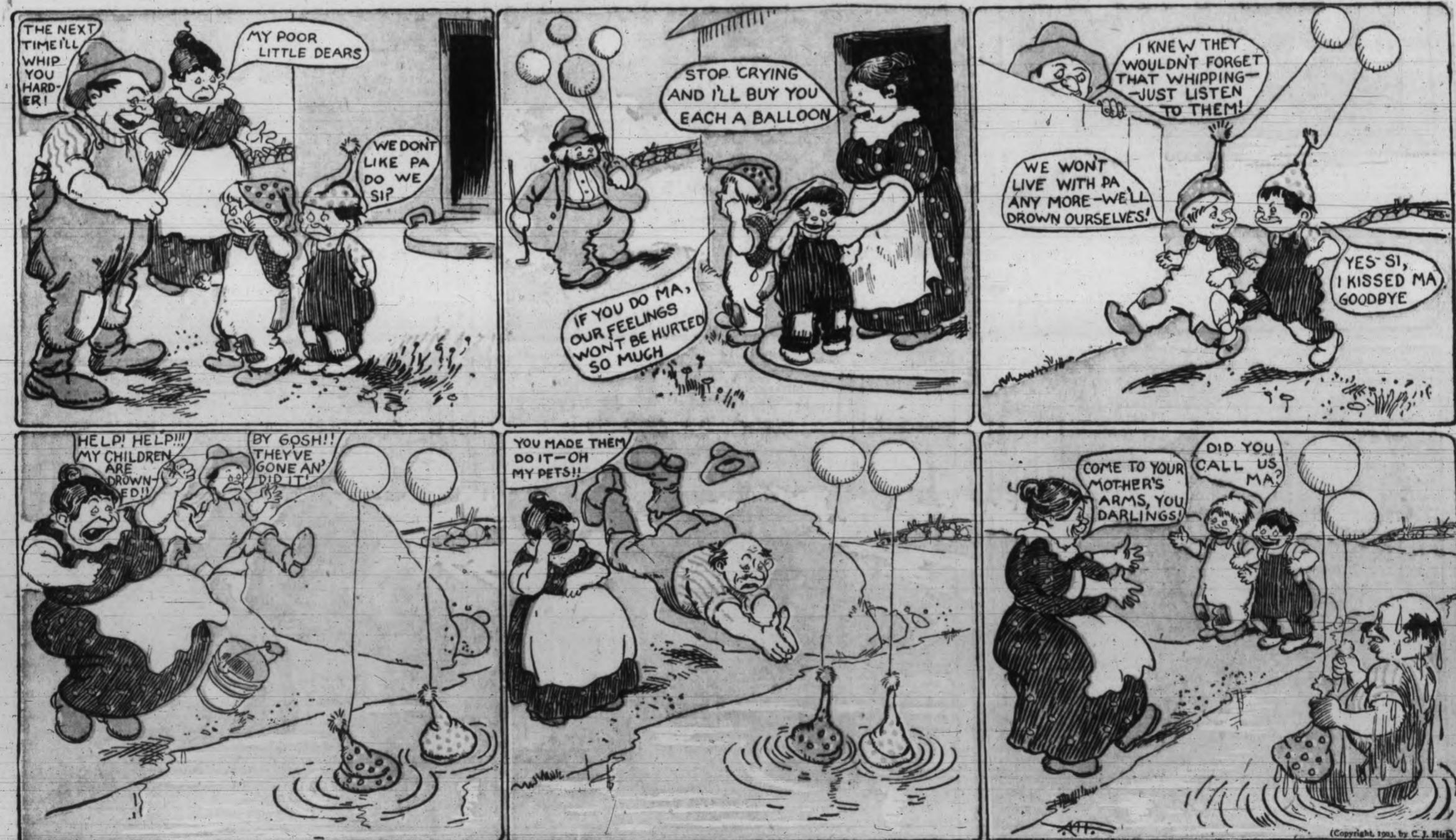
## LITTLE ABE CORNCOB'S PA GIVES HIM ANOTHER HOLIDAY.



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## HI AND SI PAY PA BACK.



# THE FOXY MICE GET THE LAUGH ON PUSS.



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# JOHNNY ON THE SPOT IS FORCED TO CHANGE HIS JOB.



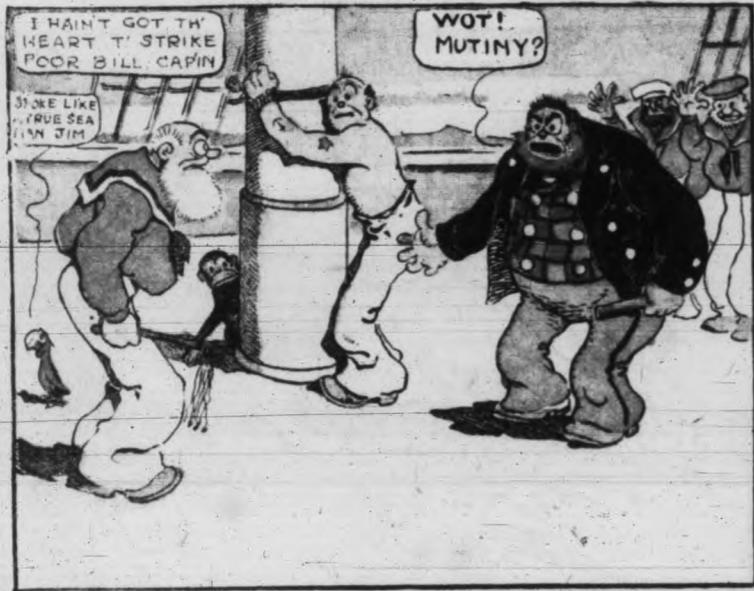
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# WILLIE CUTIE OBEYS ON THE INSTANT.



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## BINICLE JIM TELLS How HE AND MATIE WORE STRIPES.



Man and boy, afore the mast, I've stood con-sid-er-able abuse in my time, but I'm no hand to complain, not me, but when Captain Soakum o' th' brig Dancin' Sally, ordered me t' lay twenty-nine stripes on my old mate Bill, I rebelled, I did, an' you can lay to that.



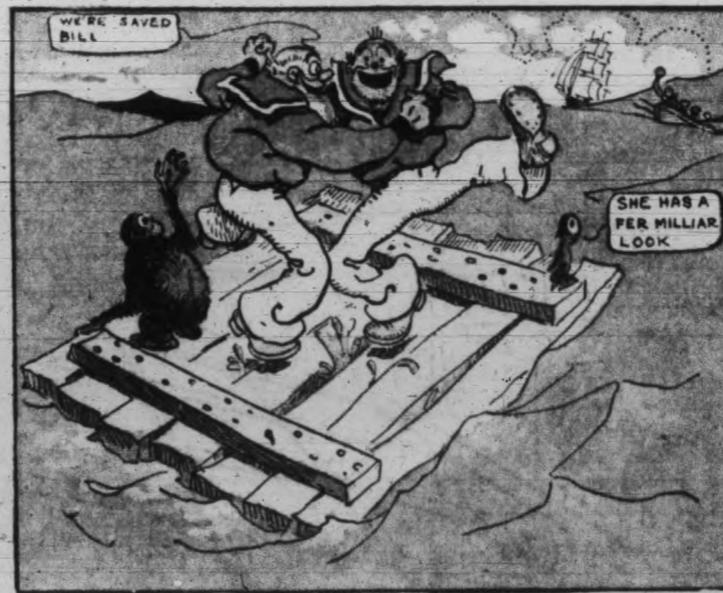
I never see th' master o' a craft take on as did this same Captain Soakum. It was sumpin' ter-rif-ic t' see, but that night arter we'd been clapped in irons wot d'y'e s'pose, if that ape o' Bill's didn't sneak down t' th' bulkhead there 'ith a lantern an' turned us loose.



Arter driftin' out o' sight o' th' vessel on a sort o' raft th' se-gacious critter had rigged up, stove my sides if we didn't bump into a school o' man-eaters that 'us a caution, an' if Bill ha'n't brought along th' ship's ax, which he most generally always did, we'd a been swamped sartin.



Arter three weeks 'ithout sightin' a sail th' supplies run out, an' poor Bill's mind begun to wander in his head. At mess-time he'd think o' th' crew safe an' snug on board th' Dancin' Sally an' say 'at Captain Soakum wusn't such a bad man arter all, an' then he'd abuse that poor ape shameful.



Just as things 'us githin' desprit an' sumpin' had t' be done, an' it looked like th' ape, poor feller, that animal, who'd been keepin' a uncommon bright lookout, sighted a full rigged ship an' we proceeded t' make signs o' distress, if dancin' a hornpipe can be considered such.



Well, sir, we 'us that glad t' git aboard 'at we never took our bearin's nor noticed the trim o' th' craft, an' blow me a breeze if it wusn't no more nor less than that same Dancin' Sally 'ith Captain Soakum in charge. Well, to wind up a long story short, Bill an' me wore stripes from that 'ere cat-o'-nine-tails for many

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